ARCHAIC FACT AND FANCY

AMERICAN ANTIQUITIES, NORSE MYTH, EGYPTIAN MORALS, HINDOO YOGA.

INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF NORTH AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY. By Professor Cyrus Thomas. Octavo, pp. xiv, 391. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company.

THE GODS OF OUR FATHERS. A Study of Saxon Mythology. By Herman I. Stern. Octavo, pp. xxix, 268. Harper & Brothers.

SYRIA AND EGYPT. From the Tell el Amarna Letters. By W. M. Flinders Petrie, D. C. L., LL. D., Ph. D., Hon. F. S. A. (Scot.). Octavo, pp. vii, 187. Charles Scribner's Sons.

RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE IN ANCIENT EGYPT. Lectures delivered at University College, London. By W. M. Flinders Petrie. Octavo, pp. 179. Charles Scribner's Sons.

YOGA OR TRANSFORMATION. A Comparative Statement of the Various Religious Dogmas Concerning the Soul and Its Destiny, and of Akkadian, Hindoo, Taoist, Egyptian, Hebrew, Greek, Christian, Mahometan, Japanese and other magic. By William J. Flagg. Octavo, pp. vii, 376. J. W. Bouton.

Professor Thomas has grave doubts as to the value of the evidence for man's existence in America during the ice age, or at any highly remote period of time. For that reason he begins his study with relics that are of undoubted human origin. These, he says, give no sign of antiquity comparable to that which can be assigned with dated accuracy to certain remains on the Eastern Continent. They are meagre, too, in comparison with the ruins of the Oriental world. But they are, nevertheless, immensely suggestive, and they fill up gaps which cannot be filled in prehistoric study without them. There is less of an interval in time, apparently, between the American troglodyte and the American hut and temple builders than there is between the same characters in Europe. Professor Thomas accepts the conclusions of Mr. Mercer as to the inhabited caves of Yucatan and the eastern part of the United States, which limit the earliest human occupation of these places to a few centuries ago. Most of the artificial remains belong to more recent times than the cave-dwellers. Compared with the ruins of Southern Asia and Egypt, the mounds of the Mississippi Valley and the temples of Mexico are erections of yesterday. This fact simplifies the archæological problem in America by excluding from serious consideration a vast number of theories which have attracted attention in the past. Hardly a shred of the speculation which filled volumes from Columbus's time down to a few decades ago is now worth the paper it is printed on. Of course, the possibility of great antiquity for man on the American Continent has not been done away with. But this possibility has nothing to do with the facts that are known. Nor is this the only limitation which Professor Thomas puts upon conjecture. If we may assign a separate origin at will to the various bodies of men who have inhabited one part or another of North America, we can easily raise a towering fabric of theory. But from the gathered traditions of the tribes, the comparison of customs, the uniform physiology of the old Americans, Professor Thomas argues identity of origin. As all the facts known can be accounted for without presuming diversity of race, this presumption becomes merely speculative. The argument goes somewhat further than the study of different Indian languages would carry one, because it makes of the mound-builders Indians pure and simple, and nothing is known of the speech of those people. With his view of the case, Professor Thomas leaves the question open as to how men first came to this continent. Their traditions cast no light on the point. But they agree in pointing to the North, and generally in indicating a river system, such as that of the basin of Hudson's Bay. From that region they moved slowly southward in small groups age after age. Of course, the Esquimau is not counted in this movement. He is a difficult creature to classify. But it is noteworthy that culture on this continent does not begin at the uttermost primitivism. The Esquimau and the Indian, as far back as they can be traced, have both been neolithic, not palæolithic, men. The differences among the various stocks start from that point. These differences are most obvious and certain in language, but they are also to be discerned in the remains scattered over the country. Professor Thomas does not meddle with philology, except to give results of investigation. The distinctions in the types of art enable him to make an efficient classification on geographical lines, one that can be easily understood by a beginner, while divisions based on language, though more minute and accurate, require special knowledge of an irksome kind. The Esquimau is considered by himself in the Arctic division; the Atlantic division includes all the works east of the Rocky Mountains, except those of the Athabascan region, while the Pacific division takes in all the relics of the highest culture to which the Indian attained. On the vexed question of the Toltecs, Professor Thomas maintains that such a people, as distinct from the other nations of the Central American area, once existed. That is to say, there are peculiar antiquities which must be specified as different from those around them, and Toltec is as good a name as can be found at present. Probably the Toltecs were really a branch of the Maya stock before the latter reached its final home. He is inclined to credit the highly artificial calendar in general use among the old Mexicans and Central Americans to the Zapotecs. He emphasizes the point that the investigation of American antiquities is only fairly begun, and infers from the results already attained the rich discoveries that await future effort. The book has special merit because of its moderation in statement and the clearness with which it brings out important facts from the confusion of details shown in museums.

Mr. Stern makes a heavy call on Saxon patriotism when he points to the whole fabric of Norse mythology as the work of Teutons in general. He will find everybody willing to accept Woden and Thor and Tyr and a goddess or two from his list along with the Valkyries. But when it comes to Valhalla and the whole of that post-Christian world drama which belongs to the Viking poets, he will find not a few who follow Vigfusson and science instead of trusting to Teutonic enthusiasm. If the Saxons had a notion of Valhalla, they should have had the corresponding word formed like the word Wælcyrige. But they do not appear to have had any such word, and there are no ideas that would suggest the word where they would be expected, for example, in the poem of Beowulf. That poem belongs to the age of Charlemagne. It knows of Woden's ancestors Scyld and Beow, it is familiar with the Goddess Wyrd, it is cognizant of the Wölsung Sigmund and his dragon fight. But it knows nothing of the Vikings proper nor of the ideas which they developed between the age of Charlemagne and that of the Norman conquests. The Norse mythology is a splendid monument to the thought and imagination of a brave and adventurous nation, but there is no evidence that the Saxons shared in any but its simplest and most rudimentary legends. Mr. Stern has written an excellent book on Norse mythology with hardly a trace in it of what is actually known as peculiar to the Saxons. He traces all the outlines of a mythical system which in point of unity, of harmony in its parts and of moral grandeur surpasses all others. He points out, too, how much of the moral teaching of the Norse legends is still fresh and unexhausted, applying better to the sins of modern life than to those of the Northmen themselves. But the Northmen were really looking from the outside at a civilization much like that of modern times, that of decaying Southern Europe. They despised the trading spirit of the South, and they foretold its catastrophe. But they were blind to the calamities which were due to their own excessive cruelty and drunkenness. Their own Ragnarok was not a fire, but a deluge—a deluge of mead.

It is hard to look at the now-famous Tel el Amarna letters, whether in facsimile or translation or in compact summaries, as given here by Professor Petrie, without an exclamation of wonder. Not so very long ago it was thought impossible that there could have been writing in the time of Homer. Then it was conceded that there might have been a few scribes scattered throughout the world before 1000 B. C. But these letters made it plain that writing was as general an accomplishment for men of affairs on the east coast of the Mediterranean almost thirty-five hundred years ago as it is to-day. The art was not confined to capitals like Memphis and Babylon, but was practised regularly at frontier outposts and mountain blockhouses, and in the tents of nomadic chieftains. It was not a very convenient script which those people used, but it served their purpose. They compare well with the small local official of modern times. One would say that if they came back to earth now they could take up the business of life just as if nothing had happened, so far as intelligence and education were concerned. How little change there was in the government of Syrian cities from this remote period down to the time of Roman supremacy is shown by letters in which the municipalities are seen to have had practical home rule. When they quarrel they appeal to the King of Egypt, but they send embassies and transact business as bodies of free people. They even send collective letters as a people to the King, in place of the personal letter which would be expected from a chief appointed by the King. "If we mourn," wrote the people of the town of Dunip, threatened with siege and sack, "the King will also have to mourn." Then they apostrophize themselves in a manner which shows that Hebrew poetry had its models: "And now Dunip your city weeps, and her tears are running, and there is no help for us." The whole group of letters relates to a national tragedy, the fall of Egypt from her position as a power in touch with all the world to the weakness and seclusion in which she gradually decayed till the Persian came. She must have been a kindly suzerain. The Syrian tribes evidently hated to give up their loyalty to her.

The volume first mentioned and another by Professor Petrie on religion and conscience in ancient Egypt are in the nature of footnotes or an excursus to his history of Egypt. Speaking of religion, the author develops his theory of races in Egypt, each race bringing its own customs and its own worship. In this way he accounts for much of the confusion observed in Egyptian beliefs. To the negro Egypt owed its animal worship; to the Libyans, with their Greek affinities, the worship of gods in human form and human character; to Asiatics, the gods representing the elements of nature, and to the Runic race, the worship of abstract ideas embodied in some symbolical form. To the negro Professor Petrie credits the tomb-haunting ghost and the bird-shaped soul in which the Egyptians believed; to the Libyans the theory of the blessed Amenti, that is Elysium; to the Asiatic, the voyage of the soul in the ship of the sun, and to the Runic race, the development of the mummy system as a religious practice. He appears to put these distinctions as hypothetical. But it is well known that something of the kind is needed to meet the evidence from outside of Egypt, as well as to explain the divergence of beliefs shown sometimes in a single chapter of "The Book of the Dead." Professor Petrie brings the modern statistical method to bear on his theory of conscience. But it must be confessed that he hardly seems to have matured the theory as applicable to Egypt. What he shows for the old civilization of the Nile is a very practical, prosaic moral system in which there was a deal of polite self-seeking and very little self-denial. After inspecting the precepts of Ptah-hotep, the list of offences avoided by the soul on trial in "The Book of the Dead" and other collections of maxims quoted, one wonders how the Egyptian finally evolved under Christianity the frightful asceticism of the Thebaid. "In the old Egyptians," says Professor Petrie, "there is hardly a single splendid feeling; there is not one burst of magnanimous sacrifice; there is not one heartfelt self-depreciation. They are as canny as a Scot, without his sentiment; as prudent as a Frenchman, without his ideals; as self-conceited as an Englishman, without his family."

Readers who do not believe in the revelations of Spiritualist seances will doubtless criticise much of Mr. Flagg's book in almost the same words which he bestows upon the visions of Swedenborg when he describes them as "phantasmagoria of the subjective kind." Anything can be proved about the supernatural world, if the premises, which are always imaginary, are granted at the outset. But nobody believes in anything supernatural except what he invents for himself. The wholly unreal character of all this sort of speculation and its complete dependence on individual idiosyncrasies can be tested by any one who will get a group of persons to read, say Dante's Inferno, and give separate accounts of it. The way they will differ from each other and from their model will startle one who has had no experience with such tests. For that reason Mr. Flagg's pet theories have little to do with the genuine value of his book, a really remarkable comparative study of ancient and modern magical beliefs and practices. He starts with the opinion, sanctioned by Herbert Spencer and others, that religion, and indeed all faith in the supernatural, begins in ancestor worship. But ancestor worship is merely the earliest form, he says, of what is now called spiritualism. These two ends of the chain are linked together by the constant recurrence of similar beliefs in all ages. This persistent faith may prove only the wistfulness of mankind for life, or it may be held to prove that immortality is a fact. Mr. Flagg appears to cherish the latter opinion. But this fact is of significance to mortals still physically alive only on the supposition that the immortals can be persuaded or compelled to give advice and assistance. The belief that they can be controlled is all there is that is of import in religion. But when the practices by which this control is sought are enumerated and examined they are found not to be religious, but magical. The moral effects of this magic are seen to be good by the example of the Esquimaus, the Chinese and the old Japanese. While the subject can be illustrated from the customs of every race and from the underlying facts of every ritual, including those of the Christian Churches, its highest development is in the Hindoo Yoga. Mr. Flagg indulges very little in the pedantic variety of footnotes, and so it is quite impossible to trace his authorities. But the internal evidence of his book goes to show that he has depended for his knowledge of both Greek and Oriental theurgy mainly upon English and French essays and translations. These he has used with intelligence. But readers will easily gather from this circumstance the reason why, in spite of Professor Rhys Davids's emphatic protest against confounding Hindooism with Buddhism, Mr. Flagg says that Yoga is Buddhism. However, that is only an aside. Buddhism was once a protest against the supernatural. According to Mr. Flagg Yoga is the strongest proof of the supernatural. Its practice now is most varied and complicated, but its object is simple concentration, the invariable result of which is infinite power. But the processes, as described, seem very artificial. The sceptic derides or pities, according to his mood, the devotees of this complicated scheme. Mr. Flagg sees that his whole argument as to the value of the primeval magic depends upon his showing that all the practices of Yoga, physical, as well as mental, are due to a natural evolution, and that they follow unconsciously if a person is in condition for them. He can be itemized and checked off while he relates, on one authority or another, what has happened in India for many centuries past. But when he says that these things are now being done in America he might well give dates, names and places, because he is treading where a mere man of science might like to make a test of this grand theurgy.

THE BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

CLOSING SESSION OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION OVER THE ALLEGED SCARCITY OF CURRENCY IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS—ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Denver, Aug. 25.—The closing session of the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Bankers' Association opened with a full attendance, the election of officers being on the programme. After prayer William L. Royall, of Richmond, Va., read a paper on "The Need of Banking Facilities in Rural Districts." Mr. Royall argued the necessity of country banks issuing notes for local circulation, the same to be based upon the resources possessed by the bank issuing them. He believed that this would remedy the cry for "more money," which is continually heard from the rural districts.

W. S. Wood, of the National Bank of Commerce, of Kansas City, Mo., condemned the ideas advocated in Mr. Royall's address from first to last. He declared that the West had seen enough of currency issues by local banks. The banking business, he asserted, was highly developed all over the country. In the East large commerce had led to the establishment of banks of large capital, while in the West smaller commerce had been satisfied with smaller banks. In the West banks were too plentiful, competition had been so excessive that the banking business was not profitable, and consequently in many cases not safe. He advocated the branch bank system as the remedy for the trouble. Large city banks should absorb little country banks, then a plethora of money could not exist in one locality while an unsatisfied demand existed in another.

Mr. Bonedrake, of Kansas, disagreed with Mr. Royall's assertion that the country districts lack banking facilities, especially in the West. He quoted figures to show the amount of money in the country banks in Kansas.

John P. Branch, president of the Merchants' National Bank of Richmond, Va., disagreed with all suggestions. He favored permitting country banks to issue currency on the same terms as city banks.

George M. Reynolds, cashier of the Continental National Bank of Chicago, followed in a paper on "Uniform Laws for Holidays as Well as Days of Grace."

John W. Faxon, assistant cashier of the First National Bank of Chattanooga, read a paper on "Banking as It Relates to Industrial Developments."

W. S. Witham, of Atlanta, followed in an address on "The Country Banker."

The Nominating Committee then made its report, which was adopted. The officers elected are as follows: President, George H. Russell, Detroit, Mich.; first vice-president, Walker Hill, president American Exchange Bank of St. Louis; members of the Executive Council for three years, Charles R. Hannan, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Homer W. McCoy, Peoria, Ill.; S. R. Shoemaker, Huntington, Penn.; R. McCurdy, Youngstown, Ohio; A. P. Wooldridge, Austin, Tex.; Breckinridge Jones, St. Louis; J. C. Mitchell, Denver; J. G. Brown, Raleigh, N. C.; H. L. Burge, Boston, and Bradford Rhodes, New-York.

The second annual meeting of the trust company section of the American Bankers' Association was held at the Denver Club yesterday. After the report of the Executive Committee, several papers were read and discussed.

The election of officers resulted in the following being chosen: Chairman, B. T. Jones, Mississippi Valley Trust Company, St. Louis; vice-chairman, Otto Bannerd, Continental Trust Company, New-York; chairman Executive Committee, Anton G. Hodenpyl, Michigan Trust Company, Grand Rapids; secretary, Arthur Heurtley, Northern Trust Company, Chicago. Executive Committeemen for three years: Otto Bannerd, Continental Trust Company, New-York; F. B. Gibson, International Trust Company, Denver; Arthur Heurtley, Northern Trust Company, Chicago; Executive Committeeman for one year in place of Breckinridge T. Jones, resigned, John H. Holliday, Union Trust Company, Indianapolis, Ind.

TO BUILD A HOME FOR JOURNALISTS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 25.—The quarterly meeting of the Board of Governors of the International League of Press Clubs of the United States and Canada was held here to-day at the Pen and Pencil Club. Steps were taken toward making provisions for building a home for journalists, and other important matters were considered. A special committee was appointed, with F. D. Madetta, of The Associated Press, Baltimore, as chairman, to make all the arrangements for the annual convention of the league at Baltimore in February next. The next meeting of the Board of Governors will be held in Omaha in October next. During the week the President of the United States is to attend the exposition.

STORM WRECKS TEN TOBACCO BARNS.

Suffield, Conn., Aug. 25.—A severe windstorm last night levelled ten tobacco barns in the northern part of the town, blew down many trees and crippled the electric-light service. The damage caused is estimated at $15,000, confined largely to ruined tobacco.

MANY CHINESE WOMEN ARRIVE.

San Francisco, Aug. 25.—Five hundred and fifty-six Chinese women, who arrived from the Orient on the steamer Belgic, have been brought to this city from the quarantine station on Angel Island. Of this number, fifty are ticketed for Mexico, the rest claiming to be entitled to land, owing to prior residence. Special attention will be paid to Chinese on the way to the Omaha Exposition, as many previous arrivals have used the "actor" privilege to obtain illegal residence in this country.

NEW STEAMER LINE TO JAPAN.

City of Mexico, Aug. 25.—It has been determined in Japan to place a direct line of steamers on between Yokohama and San Diego, Cal., and owing to the efforts of the Mexican diplomatic representatives in Tokio the steamers will touch at one or two Mexican western ports.

WEATHER EXPERTS TO MEET AT OMAHA.

Washington, Aug. 25.—A triennial convention of weather bureau meteorologists will be held at Omaha in the middle of October. The convention will be opened by Willis L. Moore, the chief of the Bureau. Secretary of Agriculture Wilson may attend. From one to three meteorologists are expected from almost all of the States. The meeting will last two days.

DELEGATES TO BRUSSELS ART CONGRESS.

Washington, Aug. 25.—The Secretary of State has appointed Henry Turner Bailey, of Massachusetts, and Thomas W. Wood, of New-York, the president of the National Academy of Design, delegates on the part of the United States to the International Congress of Public Art, which is to meet at Brussels from September 24 to 28, 1898, for the purpose of examining and discussing questions concerning public art.

COURT CALENDARS FOR TO-DAY.

Appellate Division—Supreme Court—Recess.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part I—Before Cohen, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. No. 1, matter of Board of Education, Broome-st.; No. 2, Schnegler agt. Barth; No. 3, Levy agt. Hoagland; No. 4, Horsfield agt. Block; No. 5, matter of Scherdeberg; No. 6, matter of Rutty; No. 7, Allison agt. Allison; No. 8, Lange agt. Musgrove; No. 9, Blant agt. Fletcher; No. 10, Kennett agt. Hopkins; No. 11, matter of Beach; No. 12, McGlinchy agt. Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association; No. 13, Boston National Bank of Seattle agt. Kilgen; No. 14, matter of Judge Publishing Company; No. 15, matter of Arkell Publishing Company; No. 16, O'Brien agt. Glass; No. 17, Lanes agt. Lyon; No. 18, Bristol agt. Hatch; No. 19, Marshall agt. Addison; No. 20, matter of Maurer; No. 21, Martin Cantine Company agt. Godey Company; No. 22, matter of McCaffrey; No. 23, matter of McDonald; No. 24, Hoffman agt. Hensey; No. 25, Heardson agt. Ball; No. 26, Smith agt. Smith; No. 27, Fornfinne agt. Fornfinne; No. 28, Hanberger agt. Traders and Travellers' Accident Company; No. 29, Cohen agt. Rubenstein; No. 30, matter of Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory; No. 31, Mahon agt. Dolan; No. 32, American Grocery Company agt. Geoghan; No. 33, Solinger agt. Solinger; No. 34, matter of Bishert; No. 35, Lenehan agt. College of St. Francis; No. 36, Mentlik agt. Mentlik; No. 37, Gilbert agt. Foster; No. 38, matter of Zimmermann; No. 39, People of State of New-York agt. Wolf; No. 40, Herd agt. Bingham & Son; No. 41, Westmoreland Specialty Company agt. Powell; No. 42, May agt. Kuchlin; No. 43, Ryan agt. Howe; No. 44, Fletcher agt. Porter; No. 45, Garrison agt. International Standard Gas Manufacturing Company; No. 46, Pearson agt. Hall; No. 47, Horsfield agt. Black; No. 48, Fogal agt. Fogal; No. 49, same agt. same.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Part II—Before McAdam, J.—Court opens at 10:30 a. m. Ex parte matters.

Surrogate's Court—Chambers—Before Arnold, S.—Wills for probate—Catherine Quigley, Charles Schonewald, Mary J. Willard, Philip Knoblech, Christopher Gray, at 10:30 a. m.

City Court—Special Term—Before Olcott, J.—Court opens at 10 a. m. Motions at 10:30 a. m.

REFEREES APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Cohen, J.

Sands agt. Merrigan—Julius Seymour.
De Gogoza agt. De Gogoza—Bankson T. Morgan.
Bank for Savings agt. Doty—Charles A. Hess.
Spring agt. Merrigan—Julius Seymour.
Matter of Kent—James E. Chandler.

By McAdam, J.

Dinegar agt. Dinegar—Edward Jacobs.
Burnap agt. Johnson—George B. Adams.

RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Supreme Court.

By Cohen, J.

Austin B. Fletcher agt. John Pettit—M. Linn Bruce.

REAL ESTATE.

UPTOWN DWELLINGS AND FLATHOUSES SOLD.

The realty sales reported yesterday showed that summer dulness to some extent still controls the market. Of the sales reported, the best are dwelling-house properties uptown. In the auction rooms there was some competition over the principal offering, but it was not particularly keen.

The Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company sold, through Solomon Marcus, to Estella and Florence E. Jacobs for investment the three five-story stores and flathouses Nos. 454, 456 and 458 Lenox-ave., southeast corner of One-hundred-and-thirty-third-st., taking in part payment the plot of ground at Long Branch, N. J., bounded by Ocean-ave., North Bath-ave. and Morris-ave., 125x569x500x480, with three cottages and two stables. Further improvements are projected.

M. L. Henry sold for Mrs. Ella De Forest to Emma F. Callahan the two-story frame house No. 735 East One-hundred-and-seventy-third-st., for $7,000, and for John Kernan the plot, 50x100, on Pleasant-ave., 100 feet north of Kingsbridge Road, for $3,000, the seller taking a one-story frame house on Morris-ave., near One-hundred-and-eighty-first-st., valued at $2,700.

The three-story and basement dwelling-house No. 141 West Twenty-second-st., lot 20.10x98.9, which was scheduled for sale under a foreclosure against Harriet E., Louise E. and William R. Laidlaw, has been sold at a reported price of $20,000. William R. Laidlaw's litigation with Russell Sage to recover damages for the injuries he received in the Norcross bomb explosion is not yet ended.

Lowenfeld & Prager sold to Hamburger & Katzman the plot 38x100x50x100, with old buildings, Nos. 59 and 61 Pitt-st., for improvement. A six-story building will be erected on the site.

The same firm has purchased from B. Wolkenburg the plot 20x92.4, at No. 635 East Ninth-st., from Bertha Burger the plot 20x92.4, at No. 637, adjoining, and from Solomon Fessner the plot 20x92.4, adjoining this, making a total plot of 60x92.4½, for improvement.

Lowenfeld & Prager have also purchased a plot with an old building, 25x100, at No. 96 Columbia-st.

The A. W. Parker Company sold for J. W. Weed the two-story and basement brownstone dwelling-house, No. 44 Seventh-st., Brooklyn, 18.9x45x100, for $6,600; and for W. H. Hoople two three-story and basement brownstone dwelling-houses in Poplar-st., near Willow-st., Brooklyn.

At the Broadway Salesroom yesterday, Peter F. Meyer sold in foreclosure a half interest in the five-story brick tenement-house, on lot 25x97.6, No. 61 East Seventh-st., to Emanuel Strauss, for $15,250, and the eight-story brick building on lot 42.5x99, Nos. 64 and 66 East Eleventh-st., to Samuel Heyman, for $15,500 over mortgage of $140,000 and interest.

William Kennelly sold in foreclosure the five-story brick flathouse, on lot 18.6x99.11, No. 225 East One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh-st., to the plaintiff, for $10,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Water-st, No 492-494, 43.8x60x44x60; Jere W Dimick, jr, to Benjamin Gorlin $1
Rivington-st, No 242, 25x100; Moses Goldman to Urry Goodman 1
Convent-ave, s w corner 144th-st, 24.11x94.5; William C Breel, referee, to Mabel Slade 24,000
160th-st, s s, 350 ft w of Elton-ave, 50x100; John Metz to John C Giese 7,000
Forest-ave, e s, 180.4 ft n of 158th-st, 18.6x110; Otto Spiel to Anton Ragette 1
136th-st, n s, 146.1 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 50x100; Gordon G Macintosh to George J Molloy 1
Same property; George J Molloy to Flora E Macintosh 1
Stebbins-ave, e s, 50.11 ft s of Freeman-st, 25x110; Moses Solinger to Mary Solinger, quit claim 1
Kirkside-ave, w s, 300.11 ft n of Wellesley-st, 50.2x126.3x122.3; Frederick Neugass to Catherine C Robinson 1
Prince-st, No 143-145, 40x71.3; Alexander W Fraser to Edward C Edwards 1
93d-st, s s, 100 ft w of West End-ave, 75x146.2x75x148.5; William Rankin to Rachel Axelrod 55,000
Morse-ave or Old Boston Road, s s, 123 ft w of Grove-st, 27x100; John C Giese to John Metz 21,000
72d-st, No 29 West, 25x102.2; Howard W Hayes to Frank L Loring 1
Same property; John H Shrite to Howard W Hayes 1
Mott-st, w s, 64.6 ft n of Worth-st, 25x irregular; Morris Silverstone to Pauline Silverstone, ½ part ..... Gift
Division-st, No 228, n s, 24x74.11; Barnett Levy to George K Breit 10,500
77th-st, No 76 East, s s, 25x102.2; William H Taller to Stuyvesant Fish 30,000
Park alley, 178 ft e of Bowery and 125 ft n of Rivington-st, 25x10; Darius O Mills to Julius Dreyfus 300
134th-st, s s, 140 ft w of Park-ave, 75x99.11; Euphemia S Mitchell to Josephine Bieler 13,500
112th-st, No 225 West, n s, 18x100.11; Mirabella Duhain to Marie L Gautier 1
132d-st, n s, 180 ft e of 8th-ave, 15x99.11; Louis B Haslbrouck, referee, to Adrian Iselin, jr 10,000
Park-ave West, w s, 74.11 ft s of 182d-st, 108.1x80.3; Charles A Bernhardt to Northern Improvement Company ..... Omitted
Elm-ave, lot 13, map Horton property, South Belmont, 50x100; Michael Scheringer to Kosmus Gumbinger 1
117th-st, No 134 West, 25x100.11; Henry E Remsen to Samuel L Feiter 100
Crotona-ave, e e corner Fairmount Place, 40.6x90; Henry Mahnken to Ernest Sass 750
184th-st, s s, 100 ft e of Creston-ave, 25x96; Edward E France to Rosa H Butenschon 1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

Barnett, Samuel, to Annie Wolarsky, No 213 Broome-st, 1 year $3,000
Civilette, Sefano, or Stephen, to Cyrus Hitchcock, n s 163d-st, 16.6 ft e of Tinton-ave, 1 year 100
Jackson, Sarah, to the Harlem Savings Bank, e s Washington-ave, 310 ft s of 172d-st, 1 year 1,500
Same to same, e s Washington-ave, 335 ft s of 172d-st, 1 year 4,000
Same to same, e s Washington-ave, 385 ft s of 172d-st, 1 year 1,500
Metz, John, to the Harlem Savings Bank, Morse-ave, or Old Boston Road, s s, 123 ft w of Grove-ave, 1 year 10,000
Same to John C Giese, same property, 3 years 7,000
Miller, William D, to Phebe J Tobin, n e s Bronx River Place, lots 410 to 420 and 11 other lots on map of Washingtonville, 3 years 1,600
Same to William W Penfield, as guardian, etc, same property, 3 years 1,722
Wittner, Hulda, to Bertha Guthauer, No 142 Cherry-st, 2 years 2,500
Fordham, John O, to Charles Barker, trustee, etc, n s Bay-ave, at land of John O Fordham, City Island, 200 ft to Tier-ave x125, 3 years 1,600
Axelrod, Rachel and Jacob, to Stephen G Bogert, trustee, s s 93th-st, 325 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years 22,500
Axelrod, Rachel, to William Rankin, same property, 1 year 2,200
Altieri, Jerry, to the United States Savings Bank, s e corner 3d-ave and Wendover-ave, ¾ year 15,000
Feinberg, William, and Joseph Polstein, to Joseph C Levi, as trustee, No 31 Norfolk-st, 5 years 17,500
Same to Harriett B Knight, trustee, same property, 5 years 12,500
Fellows, Edward B, to the East River Savings Institution, No 980 to 986 Tinton-ave, 1 year, 4 mortgages 10,000
Gerlin, Benjamin, to Jeremiah W Dimick, jr, No 492 and 494 Water-st, instalments 11,052
Darragh, John E, to Patrick Conlon, No 2,104 Amsterdam-ave, 1 year 3,000
Goodman, Urry, to Moses Goldman, No 242 Rivington-st, ½ year 2,500
Same to Pincus Lowenfeld and another, same property, 1 year 3,400
Giese, John C, to Peter Herlich and wife, s s 160th-st, 350 ft w of Elton-ave, 2 years 6,000
Gaines, Furman V, and another to Elizabeth Binninger, n s 136th-st, 625 ft e of Willis-ave, 3 years 16,000
Same to Frederic J Middlebrook, No 713 East 136th-st, 3 years 16,000
O'Brien, John E, and Daniel Casey to Julia E Cameron, s e cor Amsterdam-ave and 148th-st, 2 years 43,000
Same to same, e s Amsterdam-ave, 24.11 ft s of 148th-st, 3 years 24,000
Same to Peter Laster, s e cor Amsterdam-ave and 148th-st, 1 year 4,000
Robinson, Catherine A and Horace B C, to Frederick Neugass, w s Kirkside-ave, 300.11 ft n of Wellesley-st, instalments 6,000
Rosenberg, Charles, to Hannah Greenebaum et al, executors, &c, No 1,465 Amsterdam-ave, 5 years 17,500
Ragette, Anton, to Otto Spiel, e s Forest-ave, 180.5 ft n of 158th-st, 2 years 1,300
Kohlhepp, Adam J and Mary K, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, No 631 Amsterdam-ave, 5 years 14,000
Levin, Barnet, and another to Harris Mandelbaum and another, Nos 164 and 166 Orchard-st, 1 year 16,000
Overington, Thomas, to John Twiname, n s 129th-st, 265 ft e of 4th-ave, 1 year 5,000
Rhinelander, Matilda O, to the Bowery Savings Bank, No 1,715 2d-ave; also n w s Washington-ave, part lot 70, map village of Morrisania, 5 years 23,000
Schwarz, Emma, to Frederic J Middlebrook, No 144 East 22d-st, 3 years 11,000
Axelrod, Rachel, to William Rankin, e s 93d-st, 100 ft w of West End-ave, 1 year 54,000
Alexandre, Francis V, to Equitable Life Assurance Society, No 37 West 27th-st, 3 years 2,500
Bauhahn, Heinrich D A, to William H Macy, jr, n s 112th-st, 75 ft w of Lexington-ave, 1 year 7,500
Beth Israel Hospital Association to Mutual Life Insurance Company, n w cor Cherry and Jefferson sts, 3 years 30,000
Dougherty, Charles, to William F Vause, n s 24th-st, 220.10 ft e of 6th-ave, 3 years 5,000
Edwards, Edward C, to Alexander W Fraser, No 143 and 145 Prince-st, 1 year 23,000

NEW BUILDINGS.

125th-st, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam-ave; for four five-story and basement brick flathouses with stores, 27x84.11; Arthur Gorsch, No 1,444 3d-ave, owner; S Sass, architect $80,000
84th-st, No 352 East; for a five-story brick flathouse, with stores, 25x66; Arthur Gorsch, owner; S Sass, No 23 Park Row, architect 17,000
97th-st, Nos 327 and 329 East; for a six-story and basement brick tenement-house, with store, 25x88; Sophia Hobermann, No 1,217 3d-ave, owner; Horenburger & Straub, architects 18,000
149th-st, s s, 175 ft w of Amsterdam-ave; for five three-story and basement brick dwellings, 15x46; Eva Steinmetz, No 579 West 146th-st, owner; C Steinmetz, architect 70,000
Madison-st, 349 (rear); for a two-story brick shop, 25x27; Max & Simon Levy, No 349 Madison-st, owners; F Laufer, No 646 East 16th-st, architect 2,500
Hunt-ave, e s, 500 ft s of Bronxdale Road; for a two-story frame dwelling-house, 24x24, and a one-story frame stable, 25x15; Frank Fasulo, owner; William Grant, No 887 Kingsbridge Road, architect 1,500
Sedgwick-ave, e s, 198.4 ft s of Undercliffe-ave; for a two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20x43; New-York Church Extension and Missionary Society, owner; Albert E Davis, No 2,558 3d-ave, architect 5,000
169th-st, n s, 41 ft e of Stebbins-ave; for four two-story and basement frame dwellings, 18.9x44; Thomas Farley, No 17 Ritter Place, owner; William H Hopkins, architect 19,200

ALTERATIONS.

St James-st, n e corner Edenwood-ave, to a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling; C B J Snyder, No 337 St James-st, owner and architect $500
Hudson-st, No 304 to 322, to a one-story brick boiler and engine-room, 70.4x78.3; Corporation of Trinity Church, owner; C C Haight, No 111 Broadway, architect 20,000
4th-st, No 32 East, to a four-story and basement brick lodgerooms and stores; A G Muller, owner; Joseph Wolf, architect 700
54th-st, No 254 West, to a two and three story brick and frame laboratory; Dillon Brown, No 40 East 54th-st, owner; W H C Hornum, architect 1,500
51st-st, 217 East, to a three-story brick dwelling; Michael Harrison, owner; R. S. Townsend, No 29 East 19th-st, architect 2,500

Foreclosure Sales.

FIFTY-SEVENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—The Dry Dock Savings Institution, plaintiff, against John B. McGeorge et al., defendants.

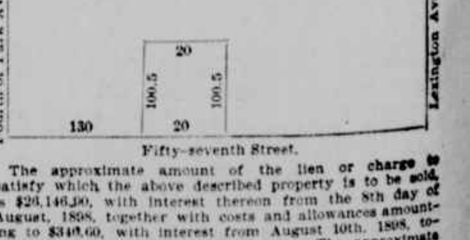
In pursuance of a Judgment of Foreclosure and Sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, bearing date the tenth day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at Public Auction, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, now located at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the fifteenth day of September, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Richard V. Harnett, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York and bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-seventh Street distant one hundred and thirty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Fifty-seventh Street and Fourth (or Park) Avenue, running thence northerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the centre line of the block, thence easterly along said line and parallel with Fifty-seventh Street twenty feet, thence southerly parallel with Fourth Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall one hundred feet and five inches to the northerly side of Fifty-seventh Street, and thence westerly along Fifty-seventh Street twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.

BENJAMIN WRIGHT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 38 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold, is $26,146.00, with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $340.60, with interest from August 10th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $10,821.60 and interest.

Dated New York, August 11th, 1898.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Referee.